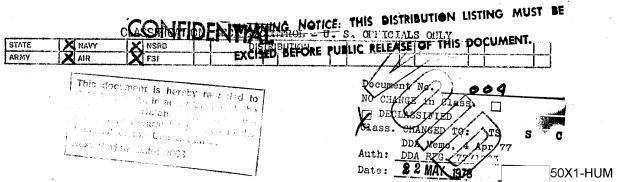
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This document contains information affecting the national diversity of the united states with the learning of the states of the united states and the states of the united states of the					
	<ol> <li>The Bulgarian Frontier Guards Organization, known as Stab Po Granichni Voiski (Frontier Forces Command), is under the Unistry of the Interior. The frontier forces are commanded by General Panov. The same section of the Unistry of the Interior is responsible for prisons, concentration camps and forced labor camps.</li> <li>The Bulgarian frontiers are divided into eight sections known as Sektors.</li> </ol>				
	<ul> <li>3. Each Sektor is responsible for the control of an assigned area along the Bulgarian frontiers, and has four or five smaller units known as Ucastaks. Both the Sektor and Ucastaks headquarters are usually located in the main cities and towns of Bulgaria.</li> <li>4. In turn, each Ucastak controls four to five smaller units called Zastavas or Pod-Ucastaks. These smaller units are responsible for the actual physical control of the frontier. The designation Zastava is more comonly used by members of the frontier forces to designate the control units on the frontier.</li> </ul>				

- 5. The Zastava is composed of 32 men, although in some regions, the number is less. (Example: The Zastava at Ivailorgrad is composed of only 25 men). For frontier guard duty, the Zastava is divided into 3 Odelenie of 10 men each. The term Cdelenie is commonly used with the Zastava, to designate the unit which is on guard at a particular time. The first Odelenie is mounted at 5:00 A.M. and remains on duty until 1:00 P.M. The actual guard consists of two to three men
  - who are relieved every two or three hours. The second Odelenie is mounted at 1:00 P.H. and serves until 9:00 P.M., while the third Odelenie is mounted at 9:00 P.M. and serves until 5:00 A.M. Hours for change of guard may vary.
- 65 All of those frontier guards division (Sektor Ucastak Zastava) are commonly called Podelanya's to disguise their location and size. Each division or unit boars the code name Podelanya plus a cover name which will distinguish it from another smaller, larger or similar unit. For example, the Zastava which is located in the town of Daidoher is not called Zastava Daidoher but Podelanya Pamik. As stated above, code names are given to all frontier units to disguise the size and location of the headquarters. For the Zastava, the code name usually refers to an agricultural product or flower (cotten, rice, rose, lilac, ctc.) while the Sektor and Ucastak utilize the names of mountains or rivers located in the area.



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- 70 The commanding officer of the Sektor is usually a colonel or a lieutement colonel; the political commissar is usually a major. The Sektor headquarters is composed of a staff of officers who are responsible for administration, intelligence, supply, armement, et cotera. The Sektor headquarters is composed of about 200 officers and men. Most of these men are tactical reserve troops.
- 8. The commanding officer of the Ucastak is usually a major or a captain. The political commissar is usually a first lieutenant. The Ucastek is composed of the following officers in addition to the above:
  - Intelligence Officer First Lieutenant
  - b. Assistant Intelligence Officer Second Lieutonant
  - c. Adjutant First Lieutenant
  - d. Political Commissar Aide Second Lieutenant
  - e. Political Commissar Aide Second Lieutenant

The Ucastak headquarters also has the following noncommissioned officers:

- Supply Staff Sergeant
- b. Ordnance Staff Sergeant
- The Ucastak has at its disposal horse drawn carts, a civilian car for the commanding officer, a truck for supply, and runs its own quartermaster tailoring establishment and shoe repair shop.
- The commanding officer of the Zastava is usually a first or second lieutenant. In addition to the noncommissioned officers who command the Odelenie, the commanding officer has under his command one staff sergeant who is in charge of personnel administration, one corporal and one private first class who has a trained dog.
- 11. Of the three Odelenie, one is commanded by a staff sergeant who is also responsible for the collection of information, while the other two Odelenie are commanded by sergeants. All of the noncommissioned officers and officers carry pistols.
- 12. Each Odelenie, with the exception of its command element has the following organization:
  - one corporal sub-machine gun
  - one soldier - semi-automatic gun (Bren type)
  - one soldier - assistant gunner, carries light machine gun
  - one soldier - emmunition bearer, carries a rifle
  - four to six soldiers carry rifles
- 15. The Sektors\*are reported to be located in the following places:
  - a. Sofia
  - b. Nevrokop
  - c. Momchilovgrad
  - d. Elhovo
  - e. Malko Ternovo
  - ſ. Burgas
  - g. Dobrich
  - Pleven
- The Sektor's are divided into three categories:
  - a. Category I includes the Yugoslav-Greek-Turkish frontiers.
  - b. Causgory II includes the Danube region.
  - c. Category III includes the Black Sea region.



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- 15. At present training of frontier guardsmon is done in special Frontier Training Battalions. There are training battalions at the following places:
  - a. Vidin
  - be Orchovo
  - c. Pleven
  - d. Dobrich
  - e. Pazardzhile
  - f'a Veliko Ternovo
  - g. Silistra
  - h. Shumen
  - i. Sfistov (sic)
  - j. Ruso
- 16. The training battalions also bear code names. (For instance; the battalion at Silistra is known as Podelanya Struma). The men of the battalions receive training for about four menths, at which time they are sent to various frontier units. The training consists of scouting and patrolling, camouflage, firing of weapons, topography, lectures in security and detection of enemy agents et cetera.
- 17. Each battalion has one company of loyal Communist youth which receive special braining under the guidance of Russian security officers. This company is usually composed of about 90 men. The man wear both military and civilian clothing. Additional training for these men includes counter-intelligence procedures, investigative procedures, language courses in Greek, Turkish, and Mugoslav. Usually the company is broken up at the end of the training period, and the men are sent to various units where they serve the Party and the Ministry of Interior. Occasionally, the entire company is sent as a unit to a Sektor headquarters where they are employed as tactical reserve troops. While there they usually aid the Militia in carrying cut punitive measures against dissident elements hostile to the regime.
- 18. The commanding officer of the Silistra Battalion is a naval captain. This is justified by the fact that the majority of the men trained serve along the Black Sea coast. It is not known if these units make use of coastal patrol boats. In this camp, of the six companies in training, four were regular frontier guardsmen, while the remaining two companies were special security troops.

Commont: Frontier guard duties were formerly under the control of the army, and even today, most of the frontier guardsmen are draftees who were called for military service, but who were sent to the frontier guards to complete their military service. Recently, demobilized guardamen are being replaced by specially trained troops, who receive their training in special Frontier Guards Training Battalions. In these battalions only loyal Communists or those belonging to the Communist youth organizations are given training at present. Of the four to five companies in each battalion, at least one company is given special training by Bulgarian officers under the supervision of Soviet officers (rumored to be MVD or MGB officers). This company is them either broken up and the men sent in twos and threes to the various frontier units or they are kept as a company and sent to Sektor Headquarters where they become a tactical reserve. these units are attached to 50X1-HUM Militia Headquarters of the city where the Sektor is located and aid the Militia in tracking down partisans and political opponents of the regime. 50X1-HUM

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